# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4785 號五十八百七千四第 日六十月二年西癸治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1873. 五拜禮 號四十月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

March 13, Magdor, German brig, 202, T. A. Volguardsen, Kobe 22nd February, and Amoy 11th March, 4,000 piculs Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 13, HOOGLY, French str., 1,756, Rapatel, Marseilles 2nd February, Port Said 10th, Suez 11th, Aden 17th, Galle 26th, Singapore 5th March, and Saigon 9th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 13, H.I.C.M. g-b. CHIEN-JUI, Poynter, from Canton.

## Departures.

March 13, ESPERANCE, for Macao.
March 13, CUTTY SARK, for Bangkok.
March 13, VESTA, for Falmouth.
March 13, DON ENRIQUE, for Saigon.
March 13, H.I.C.M. corvette TA-AN-LAN, for Kowloon.
March 13, SINDH, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 13TH.

*Norna*, str., for Swatow.
*Iphigenia*, for San Francisco.
*Ino*, for Tientsin.
*Nyassa*, for Hamburg.
*Hongkong*, for Shanghai.
*Aldebaran*, for Tientsin.
*Mariveles*, str., for Manila.

## Passengers.

Per *Hoogly*, str., from Marseilles, &c.,—
For Hongkong.—Mr. J. S. Cox, Rev. J. Lamont, Messrs. Holson, Garlier, Denis, Bell, Lyton, Imbert, Seyre and Jaussand, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kyle, and 57 Chinese.
For Shanghai.—Messrs. Fox, E. Hunt, Nagayo and Mackean.
For Yokohama.—Messrs. Nishumuro, Lambrey, Wuchimuro, Makasima Canaka, Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Kotron, Mr. and Mrs. Delille, and Madame Mantelin.

Per *Sindh*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles,—
For Saigon.—Messrs. H.E. Vte. San Januario, P. G. Mesnier, Meraes de Carvalho, Werch, Opstalten, Jeandron Legues. For Singapore.—Revd. Abbe Duguera and Delaborde. For Ismalia.—Messrs. J. H. Cheverton and Douglas Jones. For Port Said.—Mr. C. Busch. For Marseilles.—Messrs. G. Del Campo, G. Dubost, Julius Nielsen, Henry Skoels, McClairan and Willy.

Per *Iphigenia*, for San Francisco,—
20 Chinese.
Per *Ino*, for Tientsin,—
3 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow,—
150 Chinese.
Per *Hongkong*, str., for Shanghai,—
1 Chinese.
Per *Mariveles*, str., for Manila,—
2 Cabin and 10 Chinese.

## Reports.

The German brig *Margot* reports left Kobe on 22nd February, Amoy on 11th March, had N.E. gale with thick weather and rain, and high sea to Amoy, where put in for orders on the 8th; left again on the 11th; from thence N.E. gales still continued the first part, latter part fine weather.

The French steamship *Hoogly* reports left Marseilles on 2nd February, Port Said on the 10th, Suez on the 11th, Aden on the 17th, Galle on the 26th, Singapore on 5th March, and Saigon on the 9th, had strong N.E. monsoon and variable, with high sea throughout the passage.

### Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

*(Per last Mail's Advice.)*

| *Vessel's Name.* | *From.* | *Date of Arrival.* |
|---|---|---|
| Said (s) | Manila | Jan. 29 |
| Dd. Castle (s) | China Ports | Jan. 30 |

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

| *Vessel's Name.* | *From.* | *Dates.* |
|---|---|---|
| East | Glasgow | June 8 |
| Ameletia | Glasgow | July 31 |
| Warrior | New York | Aug. 3 |
| Yokohama | New York | Sept. 6 |
| Sea Gull (s) | Falmouth | Oct. 20 |
| Loochoo | Sunderland | Jan. 2 |
| Daybreak (s) | London | Jan. 11 |
| Italy (s) | Liverpool | Jan. 11 |
| Chica | Cardiff | Jan. 15 |
| James Shepherd | London | Jan. 16 |
| Atalanta (s) | Hamburg | Jan. 19 |
| Gordon Castle (s) | London | Jan. 23 |
| Matchless | New York | Jan. 24 |
| Muton | London | Jan. 27 |
| Veritas | London | Jan. 27 |
| Patroclus (s) | Liverpool | Jan. 29 |

### Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

FROM HONGKONG.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *For.* | *Date of Leaving.* |
|---|---|---|
| Landdrost Braun | Channel (f.o) | Nov. 22 |
| Thetis | Hamburg | Nov. 30 |
| Mikado | Falmouth (f.o) | Dec. 8 |
| Glarus | London | Dec. 11 |
| Sir Wm. Wallace | New York | Jan. 15 |
| Her Majesty | New York | Jan. 19 |
| Rifle | New York | Jan. 19 |
| Irvine | New York | Jan. 20 |
| Gemsbok | New York | Feb. 4 |

FROM WHAMPOA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Witch | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Early Morn | New York | Nov. 28 |
| Taikun | Hamburg | Dec. 5 |
| Lennox Castle | London | Dec. 10 |
| Midnight | New York | Dec. 13 |
| Per Ardua | New York | Dec. 15 |
| Everhard | New York | Dec. 31 |

FROM MACAO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Star of China | London | Nov. 1 |

FROM AMOY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thracian | New York | Dec. 2 |
| J. R. Worcester | New York | Dec. 16 |

FROM FOOCHOW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flying Spur | London | Nov. 14 |
| Catherina | Gibraltar f.o. | Dec. 3 |
| Selim | London | Dec. 5 |
| Elizabeth Nicholson | New York | Dec. 6 |
| Black Prince | New York | Dec. 6 |
| Fontenaye | London | Dec. 7 |
| Silver Eagle | London | Dec. 12 |
| Whinfell | New York | Jan. 1 |
| Annie Gray | New York | Jan. 7 |
| Minerva | Falmouth (f.o) | Jan. 10 |
| Albert Victor | London | Jan. 14 |

FROM SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Whitridge | New York | Nov. 15 |
| Claro Babuyan | New York | Nov. 23 |
| Dilkhoosh | New York | Nov. 24 |
| Centurion | New York | Nov. 26 |
| Glengairn | London | Nov. 29 |
| Hopewell | London | Nov. 29 |
| Fiery Cross | London | Dec. 3 |
| Sarah Nicholson | New York | Dec. 10 |
| Lady Elizabeth | New York | Dec. 20 |
| Borealis | New York | Dec. 28 |
| Elizabeth Graham | New York | Jan. 17 |
| Omba | New York | Jan. 25 |

## Auction Sales To-day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., At 10 A.M., Stockholm Tar.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:—*
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. Robinson, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum,
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
*Manager, Hongkong Branch.*
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 3 " ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding | 6 " ½ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | |

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent,*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days, | ⅛ of the annual rate. | |
| Not exceeding 1 month, | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months | ⅜ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months | ½ | do. do. |

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
*Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents, | ½ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¾ per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

## To be Let.

TO LET.

A SET of OFFICES in Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

TO LET,

TWO Large Airy ROOMS, in a central part of the town. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 350 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873.

TO LET,

WITH possession from the 1st May, "CRAIGENGOWER," Caine Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,

*With possession on or about 15th April next.*
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE," situated in Albany Road.
For particulars, apply to
R. F. HAWKE.
tf 341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,

*Possession on 1st April,*
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having nine rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. HANCOCK, Esq.—Possession on the 1st May next.
HOUSE No. 7, in Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. PYKE, Esq.—Possession on the 1st March next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 258 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

TO LET.

*(With immediate possession),*
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT McMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
*Solicitors.*
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6 %), will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.
Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Club Chambers.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
*Acting Secretary.*
1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
*Secretary.*
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
*45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental*
tf 192] *Bank.* [Feb. 1.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,)
*THIS DAY,*
the 14th March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M., At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Godown, No. 6, Wanchai,—
100/1 Barrels Stockholm TAR.
50/2 " do. do.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
*Auctioneers.*
413 Honckong, 12th March, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
*THIS DAY,*
the 14th March, 1873, at noon.—
SAUCES, PICKLES, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, ALMONDS, CURRANTS, French BUTTER in Bottles, Dinner SETS, Lamp SHADES and CHIMNIES, Lamp WICKS, Marbled PAPER for Binding Books, Steel PENS and Pen HOLDERS, Silk UMBRELLAS.
*Also,*
Florida WATER, Jamaica and Marrow POMADE, Shaving SOAP, Honey and Brown Windsor SOAP.
6 Hhds. PORTER.
10 Casks OPORTO.
2 Air GUNS.
25 Bags OATS.
*Also,*
1 DOG CART, PONY, and HARNESS, nearly new.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
418 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, off their Wharf,
*TO-MORROW,*
the 15th March, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon,—
The Steam-Launch
"*EMMA.*"
Length on Keel.....52 feet.
Beam, .....8 feet, 4 inches.
Depth, .....5 feet.
Horse-power, 25, with Locomotive Boiler.
Brass SCREW, and Spare Cast Iron SCREW.
AWNING fore and aft.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer.
359 Hongkong, 4th March 1873.

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIA OATS, fresh, and of excellent quality.
MACEWEN & Co.
1m 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice has been received from LLOYDS' Agents at Galle:—
BAY OF BENGAL.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GREAT BASSES ROCKS.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON,
3rd January, 1873.
The Lighthouse which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Great Basses Rocks, off the S.E. Coast of Ceylon, being now nearly completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That it is intended to exhibit the Light therefrom on and after 15th March next. Mariners are to observe that the Great Basses Light will be Red Revolving of the First Order, flashing at intervals of 45 seconds, and shewing all round the horizon at an elevation of 110 feet above the Sea. It will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16½ miles. In foggy weather a Bell will be sounded at intervals of 7½ seconds.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN,
That on the exhibition of the Light from the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Light-vessel now moored one mile N.N.E. of the Rocks will be discontinued.
Further Notice will be issued when the Light is exhibited.
By order,
(Signed) ROBIN ALLEN,
*Secretary.*
GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents for Lloyds.*
7d 397 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. REGINALD D. STARKEY is authorized to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st March, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
*Secretary.*
tf 327 Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [ly 634 April 6

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

*N.B.*—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam-Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
*Agents.*
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 870 May 3.

## Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BRUCE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration until further notice.
TAIT & Co.
1m 278 Amoy, 11th February, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. REBEMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S BUSINESS, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,450 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
*Solicitors,*
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWES, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
" over 13 years....50 "
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.

REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 33, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
*39 and 40, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O.-Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
*Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.*
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents, | ½ per cent |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ¾ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | 1 per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding..... | 1 month | ¼ per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 " | ½ " |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... | 6 " | ¾ " |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate of | 1 " | |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
*Secretary.*
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

## Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between LEE YUK HANG, otherwise LEE SING, *Plaintiff,*
AND
HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING, trading under the shop name of "SEE WO," *Defendants.*

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named LEE YUK HANG, otherwise LEE SING, against the above named HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING, to recover One thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, for money lent by the said LEE YUK HANG, otherwise LEE SING, to the said HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING, and for interest upon and for the forbearance at interest by the said LEE YUK HANG, otherwise LEE SING, to the said HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING, at their request, of money due and owing from the Defendants HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING to the said LEE YUK HANG, otherwise LEE SING, and it being alleged that the said HUNG KWAN and HUNG PING do not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 9th day of April next, wherein MANUEL RODRIGUES, of Bridges Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, is Garnishee.
Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final Judgment in this action, the said HUNG KWAN, or HUNG PING, or any person on their behalf, will give security and notice and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1873.
WM. H. BRERETON,
*Plaintiff's Attorney,*
422] 29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1873-74.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1873 74, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh Beef, | Raisins, |
| Fresh Vegetables, | Salt, |
| Rice, | Water, |
| Sugar, | Soft Bread, |
| Tea, | Biscuit. |

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
J. BREMNER,
*Storekeeper.*
H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873. [12d 458

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Undersigned until noon on the 17th instant.
The Tenders to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no bill will be drawn for sums below £1,000.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."
C. K. CLEEVE,
*Assistant Controller.*
H. M.'s Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1873. [6d 396

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 1st March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
21d 346 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
21d 339 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

WANTED a PERSON to act as WARD-MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.
SALARY.—£100 per annum, with Quarters and Rations.
Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon, Caine Road.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [tf 406

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY persons having claims against this Institution, are requested to send them to the Undersigned without delay.
H. G. THOMSETT,
*Honorary Secretary.*
14d 395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

FOR SALE, the following RACE PONIES:
"ROYALIST,"
"CROMWELL."
For particulars, address, "P. Q.," office of this paper.
tf 367 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER *Esmeralda*, Fine MANILA CIGARS.
Apply to
M. & J. ULLMANN,
*Nos. 96 & 98, Queen's Road.*
3d-385 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

SELLING OFF!

AT 25 per cent. below cost price. The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and FIXTURES of the Establishment of Messrs. M. & J. ULLMANN, Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road.
The premises must be cleared by the 15th of April.
Any person wishing to tender for the whole Establishment as it now stands, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises.
1m 386 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

TO FAMILIES RETURNING HOME.

A RESPECTAB

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

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OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

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NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, lending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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| " | " | KELLY & Co. |
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| *Nagasaki* | THE C. & J. TRADING CO. | |
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| " | Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office. | |
| *Manila* | Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co. | |
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| *Singapore* | *Straits Times* Office. | |
| *Calcutta* | *Englishman* Office. | |
| *London* | Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane. | |
| " | " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill. | |
| " | Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co. | |
| " | " BATES, HENDY & Co. | |
| *San Francisco* | Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange. | |
| *New York* | Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row. | |


BIRTH.

On 29th January, 1873, at Kensington, London, W., the wife of F. S. HUFFAM, Esq., of twin sons, one still-born, the other not viable. [419

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14TH, 1873.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has written one of his long letters to the *Times*, on the subject of Missionary labours in China and Japan. The question was, of course, one familiar to him, and afforded ample scope for his well known powers as a writer. It could hardly be imagined that he would keep quiet while theories on the subject, entirely contrary to facts known to him, in common with every one who has had experience in China, were being propounded, and he was able with ease to show that the opposition in China and Japan to Missionaries, and more especially to Catholic Missionaries, is not religious, but political. Unfortunately, as is nearly always the case in Sir RUTHERFORD's speculations, he carries his conclusions much farther than the facts will justify, and in so doing weakens his case very considerably. It is perfectly true that the opposition to Missionaries in China is political and not religious, but it is a gross exaggeration of the true facts to say that it bears any analogy to the political opposition to the powers claimed in England and other foreign countries by the See of Rome. An idea of this kind has been very assiduously propounded by the Chinese with the object—only too well attained—of gaining the moral, if not the material support of certain foreign nations, and more especially of England, in opposition to the Missionary movement in the interior of the country, a movement objected to, as Sir RUTHERFORD says, upon political grounds, that is, simply on the grounds that it is likely to further foreign intercourse with the country, and to give foreigners additional information concerning it. It is quite true that a certain rubbishing kind of protection is derivable by native vagabonds in all parts of China by attaching themselves to Missionary establishments; but this is equally the case with respect to other foreign establishments, on to which doubtful characters often enough contrive to hook themselves in some capacity, hoping thereby to secure immunity, on account of the likelihood of the supine and weak local officials being disposed to let them go unpunished rather than run the risk of a difference with the foreigner. This particular mode of "bouncing" the authorities does not by any means attach exclusively to Missionary establishments, or even to foreign establishments. It is one of the commonest *ruses* among Chinamen in connection with purely native institutions. Let a Chinaman be brought up before a mandarin for a commercial claim—and the first thing he does is to declare that he belongs to this, that, or the other guild—and this has an effect upon the impartial justice of the Celestial Kingdom in precise proportion to the powerfulness of the institution. In a vast number of cases a fact of this kind will be quite enough to cause the matter to be decided one way or the other. It is not very astonishing under such circumstances that certain unscrupulous Chinese may manage to get free from official molestation by representing that serious consequences will result if they are punished in consequence of their being connected with Missionaries, or that they should at times talk over Missionaries to act on their behalf in advocating their cases; but this is the extent of the "*imperium in imperio* resulting from the infallibility of the Pope," which Sir R. ALCOCK declares the Chinese recognise as "fatal to their own authority and supremacy." A more absurd exaggeration of a comparatively small evil could not be conceived.

The steamer *Avoca* arrived at Shanghai on the 12th instant.

The French Mail steamer *Hoogly*, which arrived yesterday morning at daylight, steamed straight alongside the Wharf of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company to be discharged. The steamer *Volga* lying on the East side, will receive her cargo from her for the North, across the pier.

We are informed by the Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, that arrangements have been made whereby passengers will in future be able to book for Naples, in place of Marseilles. This will considerably shorten the sea voyage, and afford an opportunity of visiting Rome, and other places of interest in Italy.

We note the arrival of the Rev. J. T. Lamont, who will succeed Dr. Legge at the Union Church. The rev. gentleman was formerly Minister at the Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, and prior to his departure a testimonial was presented to him by his congregation. On his arrival yesterday, he was met by several of the congregation of the Union Church.

A Chinese girl of between 12 and 14 years of age, laid a complaint before the Hon. C. May yesterday, in which was detailed an incident of most revolting brutality. The girl's pocket mother, it appears, a fortnight ago sent her out to make purchases, and on her return, some act of the girl's led her to strip the unfortunate child naked, and impress all over her body red hot irons, in some places allowing the iron to sink deep in the flesh. She then locked the girl up in a room, where she was confined till yesterday morning, without any attempt made to heal up the wounds, or to supply her with proper food. On making her escape yesterday morning, she was directed by some other small girl how to act, and was led by her to the Acting Registrar-General, who, on hearing the revolting circumstances, at once sent the girl up with Inspector King to the Hon. C. May, and a warrant was immediately procured for the apprehension of the inhuman person whom she calls mother. At last accounts she had not been found, but we trust she will be caught, and receive her deserts.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 10th March.

The *Josephine* is a total wreck off Dungeness.

In the debate on the University Bill, the defeat of the Government is expected.

The Boards of the British Indian Extension, China Submarine, and Australian Telegraph Companies have agreed to terms of amalgamation.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE THE HON H. J SALL.

A. MCCLYMONT v. R. FERGUSON.—$59.42.—This was an action against the master of the S. S *Serpedon* for the value of a box of clothes which had been lost on the passage. Defendant had paid into Court $23.53. Mr. Toller appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for the defendant. The non-delivery of the package was admitted, but the defence was that the ship was not liable for more than £5, the sum claimed being equivalent to £12 8s.

Mr. McClymont said that on his claiming the amount from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the agents of the steamer, he had received a letter from Mr. Scott, offering to refer the matter for arbitration to some person competent to decide it. He agreed to this, and Mr. Scott then wrote a note to the Hon. P. Ryrie, sending plaintiff a memo. of the question to be proposed to him. Plaintiff concurred, and sent the note on to Mr. Ryrie. In the evening he met Mr. Ryrie, and in conversation it came out that the latter had sent an opinion to Mr. Scott to the effect that "there being no value stated in the receipt," the ship was not liable for more than £5. Mr. Ryrie, however, did not know that he was an arbitrator, and witness pointed out to him that he had imported a question not submitted to him, namely, the necessity of declaring the value. Mr. Ryrie thereupon suggested that the matter should be taken into the Summary Court, and to this Mr. Scott agreed.

Mr. Toller submitted that this amounted to a waiver of the award, but his Honor asked for authority as to the power of parties to waive an award, which Mr. Toller was not prepared to give. The only letter in support of the waiver was one from Mr. Scott, stating that although he had agreed to take the matter into Court he had not consented to abandon Mr. Ryrie's award, and Mr. Brereton said he was instructed to put forward that award as a defence to the claim.

His Honor thereupon decided that the award had not been waived, and was about to give judgment for the defendant, when Mr. Toller suggested that the amount paid in was calculated at 4s. 3d. instead of 4s. 2d. Mr. Alexander being called upon to state the practice of the Supreme Court as to exchange, said that between civilians the Court rate was 4s. 2d., and judgment was therefore for the plaintiff for 47 cents, carrying costs of the Court.

TSZE-KWAI-SUN v. CHEUNG A-YEE.—$123.00.—This was a claim for money lent (50.00) and for money due upon a promissory note ($73 00). The defence was that the "money lent" was in fact opium entrusted to defendant for sale at San Francisco. This was confiscated at that port, and on defendant's return he had been constrained to sign a promissory note for the amount with estimated profits. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

YEONG AFUNG v. F. W. HEUERMANN.—$6.50.—Defendant did not appear. Judgment for the plaintiff.

J. RAMOS v. PEDRO BELTRAN.—$22.00.—Plaintiff was sued recently in this Court for $22.00, and in the course of the day agreed to settle the case by paying the money. Unfortunately he entrusted it to the assistant bailiff of the Court (who is prohibited from receiving money upon settlement) and the assistant bailiff never returned it.

The defence was that the money had been handed for safe custody to Mr. Chun-tak-kwong, Chinese clerk of the Court, but Mr. Chun said that whatever moneys he had received privately from Beltran he had returned, and all official payments were entered by him in a book kept for the purpose.

His Honor said the defendant might have an action again Mr. Chun, but he had no defence to the present action. Judgment for the amount claimed.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

In the case of Captain Gouyon, remitted to the magistrate from the Supreme Court to which it had been taken on appeal, the evidence of Mr. Opstelten, of Messrs. Grun & Co., was taken on behalf of the defendant yesterday at 9 a.m. Mr. Opstelten said his firm were consignees of the defendant's steamer the *Charles Aibert*. At the request of the Captain, and acting as his interpreter, witness wrote a letter to the Harbor Master, signed by defendant asking for permission to fit up the vessel for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants from Macao to Panama. Witness went with the Captain to the Harbour Master's office, where Mr. Thomsett informed the defendant that he could fit out here, but must not put up or fix barricades or gratings. The defendant said he would comply with this regulation. Witness asked Mr. Thomsett for a letter authorising the Captain to fit out, but was told that it was unnecessary. The Captain, on being again informed that he could not put up the gratings or barricades here, replied that he would put them up at Macao. Witness was present when the Captain instructed the Chinese carpenter on board not to fix the gratings, or put up the barricades. Witness cautioned the Captain several times not to put up or fix the things contrary to instructions, but thought he could have measurements taken to make them here.

MEETING OF JUSTICES.

A meeting of justices took place yesterday at 11 a.m., to consider the removal of the licence of the Praya Hotel to a house two doors west of the "Old House at Home."

There were present the Hon. C. May, Captain Superintendent Deane, and Deputy Superintendent Creagh.

Mr. O'Flaherty said he had to remove from his present premises in consequence of his landlords demanding the house to be given up to them. The house he wanted was two houses the west side of the "Old House at Home."

Some difficulty arose in respect to the upper floors of the two houses being connected, and the application in consequence was adjourned for one week, Mr. O'Flaherty stating that any obstacle in the way the landlord of the house would rectify.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A THIEF.

A washerman named Kong-a-cheong, charged a coolie named Chun-a-ming, with stealing a long jacket from the hill side.

Complainant stated that in the ravine on the hill he had clothes spread out to dry, and yesterday, the 12th instant, he saw the defendant pick up a long coat and go away; he went in search of him, and found him on the Praya. He accused him of the theft, and he acknowledged having stolen the coat, but said he had lost it again, by another having stolen it from him.

Defendant said he did take the coat, and when he got to the Canton steamer wharf two men came up to him and said, "What did you steal that coat for?" and they then took it away.

Defendant was sent to two months' hard labor.

DESTRUCTIVE GOATS.

Sikh constable No. 690, stationed at Mountain Lodge, charged a goatherd in the employ of the master of the Woh-yik milk shop, with allowing his goats to enter into the Government gardens at the Peak, and destroying the flowers. The gardener, Lee-a-ping, brought the fact to his notice.

Defendant said he had 50 goats under his care, and found it impossible to keep them together. Fined $1.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

Inspector Horspool charged a hawker named Kwan-a-auey, with assaulting one Lo-chon-koon, and doing him bodily harm to such an extent as necessitated his being sent to hospital, where he is detained, and unable to attend.

The case was remanded *sine die*.

EXTORTION.

Lee-a-choy, a married woman, charged a painter named Kwok-a-pan, with attempting to extort $2 from her.

Complainant stated on Saturday last, herself and another woman in the house were summoned before the Acting Registrar-General, where she saw the defendant. The defendant was asked by Mr. Tonnochy whether he saw her arrested, and he said he had. On the case being remanded till Monday, the defendant came to her house and said, "I was the informer, and I did not speak against you; you ought to thank me, and give me some shoe money." She asked him how much he wanted, and he said $2; she told him to come again, and she would get it. He came on Tuesday, the next day, and said she ought to be very thankful to him for not speaking against her. He then made his demands again, and she told him to come at 12 o'clock. She then went to the Police station and made a report to Inspector Halloran, and he sent a Chinese spy to be in the house on his arrival. The constable sat down in the house and heard what the defendant said.

Inspector King said the defendant was an informant to Inspector Orton, in the detection of a sly brothel. The complainant had nothing to do with the case.

Inspector Halloran observed that complainant stated she was arrested and taken to the Registrar-General's office.

Mr. May stated that she had said so in her evidence.

Complainant, recalled, said she was on a visit to the house in question, No. 114, and did not live there, and she was arrested by Inspector Orton because she was on the premises; but as she shewed that she lived elsewhere, and was only on visit, she was discharged, after which defendant came to her house.

Inspector King said that defendant was only informant on this one occasion, but in his evidence before Mr. Tonnochy some traits shed out which seemed to shew that he had some spite or motive for his bringing up this house, and Mr. Tonnochy refused to hear him. The Registrar-General then told him (Inspector King) to keep an eye on his actions. He had done so, and he has now reason to believe that defendant has been attempting to extort and squeeze in several places. He would ask for a remand to bring up evidence, not only for this case, but others.

Inspector Halloran said that he had plenty of evidence for the present case to convict him.

Mr. May said he would still like to know defendant's antecedents, which perhaps could be got from Inspector Orton, as to how he became acquainted with the defendant. He would remand the case for his evidence, and what other evidence Inspector King may procure.

The case was then remanded to 11 o'clock on the 15th instant.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Inspector Grimes summoned 14 shopkeepers in the Queen's-road, between Gough-street steps and East-street, for causing obstructions, by having canvas sunshades and bamboos outside their shops, to the inconvenience of the public.

Complainant stated that defendants' houses had no verandahs, and they all placed outside their shops a lot of old dirty canvas and other rags as sunshades, propped up by bamboos, in such a way that the obstructions were a nuisance to the passer by. The obstructions were not allowed by Ordinance in any way, whether put up aright or in the way described.

The case was then remanded for further investigation, as to how far it may be deemed an obstruction.

Inspector Orley summoned the masters of the Wo-fat-hong, No. 13, Praya West, and the Tuk-me-hong, No. 93, next door, also the master of the Man-sing-lung-hong No. 11, Bonham Strand, for obstructing the Praya and the Bonham Strand with bags of sugar, so that carriages or chairs could not get past.

Inspector Orley said the sugar in the case of the two first defendants was away some distance from their shops on the Praya, both denying the responsibility of the sugar being in the road, one saying he had bought the sugar, and the previous owner should have delivered it to him sound. The Wo-fat-hong said he had sold the sugar to the Tuk-me-hong, and he should have placed it in his shop. He therefore summoned both. As it was shown that the Wo-fat-hong, when he sold his goods should not have thrown the goods out of his house into the street, he was fined $5; the second defendant was discharged. In the case of No. 11, Bonham Strand, this was remanded in order to have similar discrepancies cleared up.

The master of the Tuk-yin-loong hong, No. 38, Bonham Strand, was also summoned by Inspector Orley for obstructing the public road by packing bags and bales of merchandise in the street, to the inconvenience of the public.

Defendant said he was a new beginner in the colony this year, and did not know the custom. This being taken into consideration, defendant was fined $2, and told next time it would be more.

SAILORS' FIGHT.

A Portuguese seaman named Joseph Carrol, and two Peruvian seamen, named Antonio Graser and Thomas Rogan, were charged by P.C. 669 with fighting, and creating a disturbance in Lower Lascar Row.

Complainant stated he saw the second defendant strike the third defendant and tear the coat off his back; both then fought; did not see the first defendant take any active part in the scrimmage; he was apprehended by the other constable, who was not in court.

First defendant was discharged; second and third defendants were fined $1 each.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Three coolies, named Chea-a-kwi, Chea-a-yun, and Yune-a-chan, the first two in a revolting state of blood and cuts about the face and head, were placed in the dock, charged by P.C. 589 with fighting desperately at a house in Market Street, Taipingshan.

First defendant said that he had some words with second defendant, and he threw a brick at him, inflicting the terrible gash on his head.

The second defendant said his house was in Market-street, Tai-ping-shan. There had been some extensive gambling going on in the street, and on the approach of the police some of the gamblers rushed into his house for refuge, and he turned them out. After the police went away, the first and third defendant with others came to his house with fighting irons, and beat him, because he would not allow the gamblers to take refuge in his house. The ghastly cut in his head, some inches in length, was inflicted by one of the four square irons produced. Two baskets of crockeryware were also broken by the invaders.

Third defendant said the second defendant had been a police constable, and interfered with him to frighten them, and because he disputed his authority, he beat him and first defendant.

The case was remanded till the 15th instant.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 31st January, 1873.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

The Central Asian question constitutes the sole home political topic of interest during the week. I should infer that there is a division of councils in the Cabinet on the subject, one party arguing for conciliation, the other insisting on energetic measures. The *Telegraph* is clearly the organ of the first named, and the *Daily News* the organ of the other. Now this latter named paper has hitherto been considered an advocate of peace at any price, but it seems that its views have been misunderstood. It advocates arbitration wherever practicable, and an absence of all interference in the affairs of other States, but it argues with extreme force and with deep logic, that whilst the most effective way to plunge this country into war is for the Government to show the white feather, the safest plan to keep the country at peace is to be prepared for war, and to display by a determined bearing that we will instantly resist aggression. It argues that Russia has already been allowed to go too far, and that she must be stopped at once, by being convinced that if she does not recede we shall force her back—but that if, on the other hand, she relies on our forbearance and continues in her course of annexation, the people of England will become so much exasperated that peace will be impossible. This is something from a journal with which John Bright is intimately associated.

The *Telegraph*, on the other hand, could hardly be said to mince matters, for it represented them as being very serious, but then it seemed to think that our remonstrances, and the Czar's assurances, would produce the effect of putting matters right, and of keeping them so. The entire press of England, in discussing the question, so plainly indicated that public opinion had set in strongly in favour of the views expressed by the *Daily News*, that latterly the *Telegraph* has changed its tones and it is very clear indeed, I think, that the Russian Government understand by this time that something more tangible than assurances is required.

The matter stands thus. A great deal of authentic information has been obtained, illustrating conclusively that the Russian plan is to subsidise the Northern tribes of India, and holding out the temptation of the riches of the South, lead them into British India. This plan the Russians of course indignantly repudiate. The proofs of their intention, however, are strong enough to convince the people of England, and this is conclusive.

But where their game has been discovered and brought home to them, beyond the possibility of refutation, is in their dealings with Persia since the Crimean war. They have been purchasing territory from the Shah, and stipulating for exclusive privileges, the whole effect and bearing of which can have no other aim or object, but that of gaining access to India. Here we have them diplomatically, and of course unless the conspiracy can be explained, it must be forcibly unravelled. Something very decisive must have emanated from our Foreign Office quite recently, for a sudden excitement has appeared at St. Petersburg. Princes, Counts, and Dukes are freely volunteering to serve in the expedition which is being equipped to punish the Khan of Khiva, and it is said that the force will be raised to 50,000 men.

The feeling here is, that at the present moment, when we have nothing on our hands, we could crush Russia just as easily as we could China and Japan. She can no more get at us than a snake can at an eagle, except in India, and that is very doubtful. She is very poor, and was brought down to bitter bankruptcy by the Crimean war, for whilst her paper rouble actually fell to a cipher, our consols never fell three per cent. in value. She would have a British fleet to provide against in the Baltic, another in the Black Sea, and as the point of attack could not be known, a heavy force would have to be maintained at all points. Her customs, revenue, and her commerce would thus be annihilated.

Then she would have to meet us north of Affghanistan. From records lately obtained, it seems that in administrating the government of some of the tribes which Russia has annexed, she is subjected to an immense excess of expenditure over revenue, the object of the outlay being to conciliate the natives, who, as may be supposed, are a little difficult to be managed. Many tribes on the borders of the Russian conquests are in open revolt, as, for instance, this Khan of Khiva. It is, therefore, plain, should we send a force into those regions, that the Russians must retire with a great loss of prestige. No doubt our weak point is Affghanistan. If we subsidise, we denationalize it, and disorganisation must result. If we leave it alone, dynastic differences are so prolific, that Russia can manage her slimy progression, and thus it is that we must insist on Russia keeping a long way north of Affghanistan.

FRANCE.

Politics on the Continent are on the simmer. It has been clear for some time that Orleanism in France meant nothing. It lacks any element whatever to enable it to attract the sympathy of the present parties now contending for the government of the country. Its principles are republican, and its practice is based on the reign of one experimental King, who proved a dead failure. The Orleanist princes, at length seeing this, have undoubtedly consented to bow to the Count de Chambord, thus concentrating the hope of the Monarchists on one chief, pretender, representative, or whatever else they may please to call him. The Emperor Napoleon being dead, M. Thiers' taunt of there being three claimants to the Crown consequently falls to the ground, and as Monarchists form a large majority in the Assembly, it might and should appear that the chances of the Count de Chambord are very much improved. But such does not appear to be the effect produced, although M. Thiers is accused of having connived at the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists, and has thereby weakened himself with the Republican party.

By this new move the point at issue between the conflicting factions becomes narrowed and eliminated. Bonapartism being nowhere, the struggle lies between the Legitimists and the Republicans. The Legitimists represent Divine right, ultramontanism, the Bourbons, and the *fleurs de lis*. I cannot think that Monarchists of the Orleanist hue will accept such a platform, which certainly cannot be carried without a civil war. If the Legitimists depended exclusively on the voice of the rurals, of the priests, and of the aristocracy, they would win, and these are the forces they manipulate; but France cannot be prepared to repudiate entirely the revolution, and it is impossible to conceive her retrograding to the worn-out, disastrous, degrading principles of which the Count de Chambord is the ostensible representative. The advocates of Monarchy on Orleanist principles must surely become conservative Republicans, even as M. Thiers is, and so the matter must end.

The Count de Chambord having no issue, the Count de Paris, the scion of the Orleanists, will on his death become his heir—so that the fusion cannot be deemed the settlement of a principle, but the solution of a difficulty. This consideration denudes the step of all claims to patriotism.

I am dwelling too much on this dry subject, but really it is important, and Bismarck must have foreseen the matter long ago. France will be divided into two factions—the Ultramontanes and the Republicans—the rurals and the citizens—the ignorant and the educated. Bismarck leads the attack on Ultramontanism, by expelling the Jesuits, and supporting Italy against the Pope. He identifies himself with one faction in France, and at the same time secures a powerful ally in Italy—thus averting the wrath to come.

SPAIN.

Matters in Spain seem to be improving, but as the fate of the nation is tacked on to the Cuban insurrection, the progress of that affair must be deemed the crucial test. Cespedes, the leader of the Cuban insurgents, has been "interviewed" by a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who sends to that journal a long account of the reception accorded him by the rebel chief, and of the latter's view as to the future of Cuba. Cespedes, according to the reporter, stated that his army of 12,000 men could easily be raised to four times that number, but he had determined to carry on a war of ambuscade, which did not require any very large force, and he felt confident that, with time and climate upon his side, he would wear out the patience of the Spaniards and obtain the national independence. After depicting the personal appearance and uniform of the General-in-Chief, the interviewer goes on to speak of what he saw on his way through the camp to head-quarters. There were about five hundred soldiers, three-fourths of whom were negroes. The arms were piled, but there were no tents to be seen. Some had nothing in the shape of uniform or clothing beyond a cloth round the loins; others had boots and trousers, but few were so far equipped as to possess a shirt. The heat being very great, this is not so disadvantageous as might seem at first sight, especially as they could boast of broad-brimmed straw hats. The horsemen were all provided with gaiters, but some had no trousers, and their appearance in the saddle would scarcely excite the admiration of an English Life Guardsman. The struggle has degenerated into an indiscriminate massacre on both sides; for not only is no quarter either given or asked for, but the wounded left on the field of battle are despatched by the conquerors in order to save trouble, and the reporter states positively that the bodies, which are never buried, have been horribly mutilated into the bargain.

THE CLAIMANT.

As for domestic affairs, the week has been singularly prolific in interesting trials. First, in point of public attention, is the sentence of the Claimant and one of his chairmen, a Mr. Skipworth, for contempt of Court. When those two eccentric and demonstrative Members of Parliament, Messrs. Whalley and Onslow, were fined for having anticipated the verdict of the pending prosecution against the Claimant, a gentleman of property and repute, of a good Lincolnshire family, was in Court attired in wig and gown, by right of having eaten the requisite number of dinners in his youth at one of the Inns of Court. I suppose that he must have been actuated by chagrin at not having attained the post of Lord Chancellor, for he took up the Claimant's case most vociferously. After seeing Messrs. Whalley and Onslow cooked brown, he rushed down to Brighton, and there in the capacity of chairman attended a public meeting, whereat he denounced the Court of Queen's-Bench, and all other things judical as corrupt, oligarchical and unjust. The Claimant addressed the meeting also, and the Lord Chief-Justice called on the Attorney-General to prosecute. Accordingly, on Wednesday last Skipworth and the Claimant appeared before the Court. The former made a fool of himself, and was not only fined £500, but was sent to gaol for three months. The Claimant defended himself most ably. I do not remember ever having read such an able defence in my life. He said all he had to say with such courteous modesty and yet with vigorous confidence—purged himself so completely of all wanton discourtesy—pleaded such overwhelming provocation—and yet so devoutly expressed contrition for inadvertence and ignorance, that he not only escaped, but was absolutely complimented by the Court on his ability and courtesy! He set forth how he had been vituperated by the Attorney-General, who instead of proving his words, had retired from the case—how he had been committed by Chief-Justice Bovill, whom all the world had pronounced prejudiced—how he had been thrown into gaol without being heard before a magistrate, when he might have bound his witnesses to appear—how he had been kept in Newgate for two months as a criminal on the charge of forgery, which on his release had been abandoned—how the Government, simply at the entreaty of the Attorney-General, had consented to spend £100,000 of the public money to prosecute him—and how the Attorney-General had accepted as a present a number of trees out of Tichborne park, and planted them on his estate hard by. I am sure the fellow is Arthur Orton, but I am equally sure that no jury can be got to convict him. His pluck and ability are wonderful.

THE CORAM-STREET MURDER.

The next case in importance has reference to the Coram-street murder. I think the result is disgraceful towards the police. A German steamer called the *Wangerland*, bound from Antwerp to Brazil, being driven on to Goodwin Sands, put into Ramsgate for repair. One of the passengers named Wohllebbe came to London to enjoy himself, and on his return to Ramsgate was arrested on suspicion. The witnesses were sent down to inspect him, and he was placed with a number of others to form an assortment in the usual way. A clergyman named Dr. Hessel was a passenger in the same ship, and he, well knowing Wohllebbe's innocence, applied to be one of the assortment. None of the witnesses spotted Wohllebbe, but several of them swore to the identity of the parson, and he was thrown into an ordinary cell in a criminal gaol. He had a young and charming wife, who was graciously allowed to see him through a hole in the door for ten minutes every day. The bobbies went at it in full cry—they found out that he had used some turpentine to remove some paint from his wife's silk dress, and that the laundress of the hotel he stopped at had several pocket handkerchiefs marked with blood. All this miserable nonsense went on for ten days, when the poor man being called on for explanation, so completely succeeded, that the magistrate without a moment's hesitation discharged him, amidst the cheers of a crowded court.

If it be necessary to give the Police this power of detention, their victims should surely be treated with humanity until committed. The circumstance will bring about an alteration in the law.

THE "NORTHFLEET."

It is now certain that the *Murillo* was the steamer that sunk the *Northfleet*. She went to Lisbon and left immediately without reporting. She had mended and painted her bows, but the evidence was too plain. I suppose she will change her flag.

## THE SOOLOO QUESTION.

The *Straits Times* contains the following comments on the letter which we reproduced on the above subject on Tuesday:—

The letter of our correspondent "Zeta" calls for a short comment or two. He makes out a very ingenious and plausible defence for the Spanish Government's action in closing by proclamation the Sooloo Ports to all foreign vessels for commercial or other purposes. Such a proclamation, we maintain, is, under the circumstances, illegal by international law, being a mere paper blockade, and an attempt to enforce it by Spanish men-of-war can only be successful by the apathy or supineness of England or any other nation whose interests are thereby affected. For nearly three centuries now, says Mr. Crawfurd, the Spaniards have been trying to conquer the warlike and, more or less, civilized Mahommedan tribes of the Sooloo Archipelago. During that period they have sent twelve different expeditions for that purpose, from 1577, when the first took place, down to 1850, when the last was despatched. To defeat the islanders and capture their strongholds has been an easy matter, but their permanent subjugation has been hitherto found impossible. To this day they have continued pretty nearly as independent as they were when first discovered, in spite of proclamations and so-called capitulation treaties to the contrary. European Nations have so far only succeeded in restricting their piratical expeditions, and although Spain has shared in this good work, England and Holland have contributed their full share also. We repeat that we write in no grudging spirit to the Spaniards in this matter, but this closing of ports, or pretence to do so, to be followed in due course no doubt by the imposition of restrictive duties, directly affects our trade in Labuan and on the East Coast of Borneo. Probably the next news we shall hear of will be the seizure and confiscation of some coast trader by a Spanish man-of-war. It would be well, therefore, that H.E. the Governor, who is also Superintendent-of-trade, should bestir himself and use his influence to get a British man-of-war to pay a visit to the Sooloo Archipelago, to see fair play, and find out the actual state of affairs.

A New York firm last year imported 15,000,000 goose-quill tooth-picks.

AN INNOCENT MAN EXECUTED.—The *Odessa Messenger* relates that the authorities of that town are on the track of a painful judicial error committed 11 years ago. At that date a murder was perpetrated on the person of Mdme. Doudovovitch, wife of a general, and suspicion fell on the lover of the victim's maid-servant, a man named Kisselevitch. This person was tried by a court martial, condemned to be shot, and afterwards executed. It now appears that the real murderer of the lady has been discovered, and has confessed his crime in furnishing proofs of the truth of his statement.

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Hoogly*, Captain Repatel, from Marseilles 2nd February, *viâ* Suez, Aden, and Galle 26th ultimo, Singapore 5th inst., and Saigon 9th, with the mail of the 31st January, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams from the *Straits Times* have not yet been published in Hongkong:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, Feb. 16th.

The Grand Vizier has been relieved of his functions at Constantinople,—Essa Pacha succeeds.

LONDON, Feb. 18th.

The Irish Journals adversely criticize Mr. Gladstone's Education Scheme.

There are rumours that the Orleanist-Legitimist Fusion is resultless.

The Duc de Broglie's Report is in a conciliatory tone, but firmly maintains the Resolution of the Committee of Thirty.

LONDON, Feb. 19th.

It is stated that the fifth milliard of the German Indemnity will be paid by the end of July.

The Captain-General has proclaimed the Spanish Republic in Havannah.

The Slaveholders are displeased.

LONDON, Feb. 19th.

Gas explosion in a colliery in Staffordshire—forty victims.

In the Commons it has been agreed, on Mr. Gladstone's motion, to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the increase of the Civil Service estimates.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung's* St. Petersburg correspondent states that the magnitude of the Khiva Expedition has been exaggerated; probably only 7,000 men will form the Expedition.

Don Carlos has arrived at St. Jean Luz, but military operations in Spain are impeded by the weather.

LONDON, 21st February.

Mr. Lowe, in replying to a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce, declined to encourage the hope of the abolition of the Income Tax, or of reductions in national expenditure rendering the abolition possible.

The release of the steamer *Murillo* is contradicted.

A complete understanding between M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty has resulted from the Committee's adoption of M. Dufaure's proposal.

Daliva has declared measures necessary for the preservation of the independence of the institutions of Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff said Government would publish a map of Central Asia.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, replying to Sir James Elphinstone, said canal (?) arrangements for construction of breakwater, Colombo, were being actively prosecuted by the Governor.

Lord (?) has agreed to a Select Committee respecting Supply Houses.

A Select Committee investigates dearness of Coal.

No European power has recognised the Spanish Republic.

It is stated that Governments are arranging joint action.

Much bitterness between Legitimists and Orleanists.

Duc de Broglie read report to Assembly, advocating joint ministerial and presidential responsibility, eulogising Thiers, advising Second Chamber as counterpoise to demagogism, and urging conciliation.

The *Harold Haarfager* has proceeded to Rangoon undamaged.

LONDON, Feb. 22nd.

A coming Russian Loan for twenty millions sterling is announced.

The Queen has returned to Windsor from visiting the ex-Empress Eugenie.

Major Macmahon is the bearer of a letter from the Queen to the King of Burmah, and joins the Burmese Embassy at Brindisi.

The award in the Dyc-Sombre case has been paid with interest, and amounts to £163,318.

## MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

The following correspondence on the above subject, appears in *The Times*:—

SIR,—Permit me, as a missionary recently returned from Japan, to make a few remarks in reply to the letter from "A Japanese Student," which appeared in *The Times* of the 15th inst.

The letter is deeply interesting, representing as it does so exactly the political and religious views of a portion of the Japanese people. Silence, however, on our side, might not unfairly be construed into an admission that certain vague charges against missionaries contained in it were unanswerable. First of all, then, let me ask the "Japanese Student" if the loyalty of his people to the Mikado hangs entirely upon his pretensions to Divine descent; if that be the sole or chief claim of the Sovereign to the allegiance of 30,000,000 of his subjects?

It becomes, then, all who are anxious to maintain the Royal authority to examine closely the foundation on which it rests; and, if it prove insecure, to transfer it as speedily as possible to a firmer basis. For, to use the able language of Isaac Taylor—"In these times concealment and prevarication are being rent away from every form of government—when the loftiest and proudest potentates are rudely called upon to explain themselves, and to become intelligible, and, in these 'last days' the hurricane of revolution has uprooted, or has utterly overthrown, almost every sanctuary of blind faith and of devoted feeling." Now, it has been said in one of the answers to the letter of the "Japanese Student," that in the reign of the Tokugawa family the Tycoons adopted Buddhism; but probably the writer is not aware that Buddhism flourished at a period immensely more ancient than the existence of the Tokugawa clan or any Tycoon. Its introduction three centuries after the Christian era was accompanied by amazing success, principally through the zeal of the reigning Empress, who herself became a most zealous convert; and this too but a few centuries after the first historic record of a human Mikado. Again we may say that if the "Japanese Student" is desirous of asserting the Divine pretensions of his Royal master, he must be prepared to bring before the rising generation of his people something of documentary testimony; for the young men of Japan are now trained to reason and debate in the scientific and incredulous schools of England and the Continent. Now, it is well known to Japanese scholars that the most ancient accounts of the Shintoo creed are contained in the three books, the "Nihon-sho-ki," the "Kojikiden," and the "Kin-jiki-den," and that these books are written in the Chinese character, and by consequence were not composed until after the introduction, about 300 A.D., of that character into Japan, and in all probability not before 900 or 1,000 A.D. True the Japanese were said to have had a more ancient mode of writing than the Chinese, but not a single work survives; and as to some ancient traces of it on a stone in the remote province of Dewa—*Credat Judæus Apellas*. As far

ligion—but with their love of property and of national unity. They clash with their traditional sense of loyalty to the Sovereign, by creating in their midst isolated communities who are "Catholics first," and Chinese only in so far as a foreign priest and their Church permits. That Protestant missionaries are less open to these charges, and are in some lesser degree objects of distrust and hatred, is rather due to the non-interference of the Protestant Powers on their behalf than to any discrimination of differences of creed or teaching.

## COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

*(New York Sun, January 11th.)*

The through passenger train, No. 12, from Buffalo over the Erie Railroad, overtook a freight train about 3.30 yesterday morning. The freight train conductor reported that his engine was disabled by reason of frozen pipes and lack of water, and could not move. The engineer of the passenger train furnished fuel and employed his locomotive in shoving the freight train ahead. Meanwhile men were sent back on the track to flag a fast freight train which was known to be close behind. The curves on that part of the road are short, and flagging, in this instance at least, did not answer the purpose. About 4 o'clock, No. 34, the U. S. Express fast freight, came thundering along, and at Rock Run, two miles west of Callicoon Station, on the Delaware Division, notwithstanding a reversion of the engine and the whistling down of brakes, there was a fearful crash.

The passenger train, sandwiched between the two freight trains, was telescoped at both ends. The shock landed the passenger engine in the middle of the forward freight train, and the rear freight train's engine dashed through three of Pullman's sleeping-cars and two day cars. A baggage-car was also smashed. The collision was succeeded by a fire, communicated from both engines, in which the three sleeping-cars and the day cars were consumed. None of the passengers were injured, except Frederick Hoffman, residence unknown, who had a leg broken. Amputation was found necessary to save his life. Two other passengers, whose names were not known, were slightly injured.

The rear "sleeper" of the smashed and burned train had, early in the night, fifteen passengers in it, but fortunately they had abandoned it for berths in the forward cars, on account of the cold. The passengers in the other cars escaped almost miraculously. They were asleep, and bundled out hastily, rushing back to save their property from the flames. One passenger lost all his clothing, $500 in money, a diamond pin, and other valuables, and was compelled to appear at Callicoon Station in a shirt and drawers, and to remain there until his wardrobe could be replenished. Other passengers lost many small articles, but deemed themselves fortunate in getting out from the wreck with whole skins and clothing enough to travel with. A special train was sent for, and all were conveyed to Callicoon, where they were served with a breakfast at fifty cents per plate.

One gentleman complained that he was compelled to pay three dollars for telegraphing the cause of his delay, his business requiring him to be in New York early yesterday morning. The train was due in Jersey City at 7 a.m., and the passengers arrived there at about 3 p.m.

By half-past 12 o'clock, the wreck was reported to be cleared away, and trains were running regularly.

## SEVERE WINTER IN NEW YORK.

*(New York Times, December 31st.)*

People who by travelling along Broadway and other principal thoroughfares of the city imagined that they had formed an idea of the amount of snow which fell during the recent storm, have but to perambulate the by-streets and lanes to find the littleness of their conceptions and the immensity of the fact. The efforts of the Street-cleaning Bureau, considering the means at their disposal, have been untiring and energetic, yet yesterday, the fifth day since the snow storm began, New York streets were in a most pitiable condition, and the difficulties of travel, though considerably lessened to beasts of burden, were in no way mitigated to unfortunate pedestrians. The Street-cleaning Bureau suffered considerable disappointment on Sunday in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining laborers, the majority of those who had been working on the previous days being too exhausted to continue; and yesterday another and severer disappointment was experienced in the inability to secure a sufficient number of carts—$4 per day for cart, horse and driver, to which the Bureau is limited, not being sufficient to tempt the labor required. About 1,200 men and 500 carts composed the street-cleaning force yesterday, and did excellent service. Their efforts, however, are still principally confined to Broadway and the streets leading to the ferries. But by to-night Capt. Thorne expects to have cleaned Broadway as far up-town as Thirty-fourth street, and then to direct the labors of his men to the wards on the east and west sides of the city. That portion of the city between the Battery and the City Hall, exclusive of Broadway, and running down the North and East rivers, presented yesterday a pitiable spectacle of mud-colored snow, and rendered foot traffic a painful and disgusting process. Those imprudent people who had ventured out without their arctics bitterly repented of it ere the day was over. The slight thaw which the warmth of the sun caused, served to make matters worse, and gave to the snow a sickly hue and a penetrating and slippery quality most annoying, and completely took away what little charms its brightness and purity had hitherto given it. West Broadway was particularly noticeable in this respect, and men and women were to be seen wading ankle-deep in the slush, and very often were brought to a complete stand-still in the thickest of it, by the blockades which were hourly occurring. From West Broadway to the North River, and in the neighborhood of Washington Market, the scene was worse than elsewhere. The sidewalks had been carefully cleared, as well as the roofs of the houses, and the middle of each of the narrow streets was breast-high with snow and dirt, through which one and two-horse wagons, laden with country produce, endeavored to make their way. One cart yesterday occupied two hours and a half in travelling four blocks, and finally had to pull up a block from its destination, and unload its stock of vegetables in the middle of the street, and carry it by hand to the market. Such scenes could be multiplied without number, the only consoling feature about them being the immunity from serious accident and the immense good humor universally displayed. The ingenuity and fearlessness of the policemen in this neighborhood was noticeable.

About noon the corner of Vesey street, opposite Washington Market, was the scene of a most interesting incident. A number of young ladies were safely conveyed across the devious patch and lodged among the apple and potato merchants opposite, when the policeman who had performed the service returned to escort the last lady of the crowd. The officer politely offered his arm to the lady, who plunged across with him into the very middle of the snowy morass and then stopped. The noise of the carts and the shouts of the drivers evidently frightened the lady, who was not at all young, and decidedly stout. The officer insisted upon her crossing, but the lady exclaimed: "No, Mr. Policeman, I can never get across there. Oh, take me back again." The policeman, who was now in a dilemma, was the recipient of a volley of oaths from drivers and others. He endeavored to induce his charge to make an effort, but in vain, and finally caught the lady in his arms, and manfully enduring her kicks and struggles, started across the street, and deposited her out of danger and dirt, amid the hearty plaudits of the crowd. On the other side of the city the scene was no less excitingly awkward, and as the day wore on and the mass of carts, carriages and horse-cars became more dense, the confusion increased, and the experiences of the foot-travellers became correspondingly severe.

Among the laborers employed by the Street-cleaning Bureau were 250 Italians, who according to the reports of the men in charge, proved themselves to be excellent workmen. Their alacrity and willingness are spoken of as being beyond precedent, and their innocence of the English tongue, while in no way debarring them from comprehending the orders given, yet effectually preventing them from indulging in the ceaseless gossip with lookers-on, to which labourers of other nationalities are so strongly addicted. The street-cleaning force worked until a late hour last night, and would have continued until morning had it been possible, but as the same squads of men have been working almost incessantly for four days and nights, at nine o'clock the work was suspended, and will be resumed this morning.

## RUSSIA IN ASIA.

*(To the Editor of the Times.)*

Sir,—In a recent leader you truly state "There never was a time when the advance of the Russians in Central Asia was more discussed both in England and India than at present." The continuous voluminous emanations from diversified sources as to Russia's future in Asia require to be dealt with in an impartial, lucid manner, free from prejudice and jealousy, divested of which it must be evident to unbiased cosmopolitan minds that Russia is the great power destined to extend her influence over Asia. Addressing myself to a pre-eminently commercial nation, permit me to state that the archives of the "Ministre des voies et communications," St. Petersburg, contain a plan, which has been provisionally submitted to the Imperial Government, for the construction of a railway, commencing at Syd Folden Fjord (Norway), 67-31 latitude N. and 15-32 longitude east of Greenwich, with constant open water, passing by Gellivare (Sweden), 67-15 latitude N., 21 longitude east of Greenwich to Türtüla on the Russo-Swedish frontier, 66-42 latitude N., 24 longitude east, Onega (between Türtüla and Onega, a branch line to St. Petersburg), Solidamsk, Koschnisk, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Mamatchin, Pekin, Tientsin, to the seaboard in the gulf of Pe-chili.

The connexion with Calcutta will branch off at Tobolsk to Ishim, Petropavlovsk, Kokshetavska, Turkestan, Tashkend, Kokan, Peshawur, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, and Calcutta.

The connexion with Bombay will branch off at Peshawur to Mooltan, Jodpoor, Surat, Bombay. Specially constructed steamers will convey goods and passengers to and from the Norwegian coast and the United Kingdom. The gravitation system, *per se* no novelty and infinitely less costly of construction and working than any other, is proposed to be applied to this gigantic undertaking, dispensing with the locomotive or standing engine power, the latter only exceptionally resorted to. Deep research and the most rigorous calculation show that the entire import of tea from China, of sugar, rice, and general produce from the East Indies, &c., can be effected by the proposed routes much more expeditiously and considerably under the cost by marine transport *viâ* Suez, or the Cape, and, *vice versa*, European exports will follow this route. Naturally passengers will prefer land to a lengthened sea conveyance. Although Russian Vice-Consul for Shields and district, for a long series of years, it is quite supererogatory to state the present is divested of any official bearing. I have visited a not unimportant portion of the route, and there is no technical hindrance to the execution of the undertaking. It is evident, therefore, that Russia, which now supplies us with more cereals than any other country, will confer the greatest possible benefit on England by extending her influence in Asia. Russia has a much more elevated future than embroiling herself with England, whose enlightened statesmen will repudiate the insensate inferences that are drawn in disparagement of a Power which now renders us the greatest services, and which she is capable of giving a vast extension to. Russia is enclosed with immeasureable tracts of forest land, which will form the largest item of cost of proposed railway. A report upon 1872 Moscow Exhibition state the immense Crown forests in the Northern Provinces do not yield one halfpenny per acre net revenue. Russia presents the safest investment for any amount of English capital, which has in no small degree contributed to the immense increase of grain imported into this country since the network of railways has been opened out, but especially in 1872, to the incalculable benefit of all classes in this country.

With the homage of my unfeigned respect,

WILLIAM JOSEPH THOMPSON.

North Shields, January 16th.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

All time belongs to us, for all time is hours. Preferred Creditors: Those who do not dun.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to present, through the Duchess of Roxburghe, a copy of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," with her Majesty's autograph, to Mr. Macrae Moir, as an acknowledgement of his services in connection with the Scottish Corporation.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 13TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $630 to $635, cash and credit, little doing; Old Patna, $645 to $652½, cash and credit, little doing; New Benares, $570 to $575, cash and credit, little doing; Old Benares, $600 to $605, cash and credit, little doing; Malwa, $600 to $605, cash and credit; stock reduced to about 75 chests, but of first quality none left.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,100 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 27 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$52 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$36 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$23 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—9 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 128 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—$20 per share discount, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company,—35 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand, ..... —

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/5¾

Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5½

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5¾

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days sight..... 74½

Bank, 15 days sight..... 74½

Private, 30 days' sight..... 75½ —

SALES ON MARCH 13TH, 1873

*As reported by Chinese.*

*White Alum*, 200 piculs, at $1.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

*White Wax*, 2 pieces, at $63.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

*Milled Rice*, 500 piculs, at $1.66, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

*Black Pepper*, 50 bags, at $14.40, by Hop-mee to local trader.

*Brown Sugar*, 100 bags, at $3.50, by Hop-hing to local trader.

*Dried Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at $12.40, by Tye-hing-loong to travelling trader.

*American Flour*, 50-lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.50, Fook-yuen-loong to travelling trader.

*Almonds*, 5 packages, at $22.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.


NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists,

THOMAS KEATING, London, Expert Chemist and Druggist.

20, 361] [Mar. 8


## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Dispatched. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Priam (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 17th inst. |
| LONDON | Harwich | Thomas Dickson | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Alhambra | Nelson | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Green Jacket | Krogh | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Iphigenia | Quedens | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Edward James | Patterson | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Dragon | McClemmon | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| HAMBURG | Nyassa | Garrioch | Hongkong | Melchers & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY | Marquis of Argyle | | | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE | Cap-sing-moon | Sorenson | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| PORTLAND (OREGON) | Garibaldi | Noyes | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Canadienne | Equin | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Forward | Whyte | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA | Japan (str.) | De Smidt | Hongkong | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | On the 18th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| MANILA | Candelaria | Barredo | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Mariveles (str.) | Zavala | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | To-day, at noon. |
| YOKOHAMA | Volga (str.) | Flambeau | Hongkong | Messageries Maritimes | To-day, at noon. |
| Do. | Malacca (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Hoogly (str.) | Rapatel | Hongkong | Messageries Maritimes | To-morrow, at 10 A.M. |
| Do. | Sunda (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Hongkong (str.) | Symington | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | To-day, at 2 P.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c. | Hai-Loong (str.) | Farrow | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | To-day, at 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Yeass (str.) | Burnie | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Quick dispatch. |


## For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a Choice Assortment of

SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,

in Colors and Styles,

*Suitable for Dinner and Evening Wear.*

ORGANDIES and SWISS MUSLINS,

With White and Colored Figures and Stripes.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY.

A GOOD STOCK OF

HUMAN HAIR,

in Short and Long Lengths,

HAIR NETS,

CHIGNON BLOCK,

AND

FRIZZETS.

*Also,*

AN ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES

of the newest make.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

288 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873.

FOR SALE,

*Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—

AMONTILLADO,

AMOROSO,

GREEN SEAL,

BLUE SEAL,

BROWN SEAL,

YELLOW SEAL,

WHITE SEAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—

SUPERIOR OLD.

SUPERIOR PALE.

THIRD QUALITY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—

IRISH.

SCOTCH.

Old Tom GIN.

Old Jamaica RUM.

VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC (*Fine Champagne.*)

Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.

Dessert CLARETS:—

CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

Haut SAUTERNE.

FENARD'S 1st QUALITY BUTTER.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.

Apply to

H. L. NORONHA,

*Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.*

3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

NO. 2 Superior MANILA CIGARS, (Aroceros and Fortin.) Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 323 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.

Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.

Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

*The Daily Press Office.*

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,

in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,

*Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.*

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,

60, PATERNOSTER ROW;

W. H. PEIL,

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just opened an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, comprising the following, which are all of the LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES:—

LADIES' COSTUMES.

SILK JACKETS.

MUSLIN OVERSKIRTS.

PRINTED CAMBRIC WRAPPERS.

for Morning wear.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS.

STRIPED LAWNS and SATIN CLOTHS

for Costumes.

FANCY STRIPED MOHAIRS

AND

GRENADINES.

FRENCH PRINTED SATIN CLOTHS.

PLAIN, FIGURED and STRIPED JAPANESE CLOTHS,

in all the New Shades.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AND BRILLIANTS,

all fast Colors, for Ladies' Wrappers.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

LADIES' SILK SASHES.

VALENCIENNES, DUCHESSE, and MALTESE REAL LACE COLLARETTES.

MUSLIN SLEEVES.

LACE TIES.

LINEN CUFFS and COLLARS.

HABIT SHIRTS.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN,

of all kinds.

HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS,

SOAPS and PERFUMERY.

HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY.

KID GLOVES.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,

HONGKONG;

AND AT SHANGHAI.

*For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.*

369 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

ONE MONTH FROM DATE.

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FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM.

PRICE, $13 for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Photograph (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained at $18.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Establishment of

W. P. FLOYD,

*Wyndham Street.*

1m 322 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

GERMAN SELTZER,

IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

*Hongkong Dispensary.*

tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... ...$1.50

Neatly Bound, ... ... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 German Barkantine

"ANNA."

Eisenmenger, Master, of 227 tons Register.

Apply to

BOURJAU & Co.

tf 356 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,

*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*

Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1885 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.


## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG"

Captain Farrow, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 414 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"MARIVELES,"

Captain Zavala, will be despatched to the above port TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

5d 393 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Flambeau, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA,

TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at noon.

C. BERTRAND,

*Principal Agent.*

398 Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HOOGLY,"

Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,

TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,

*Principal Agent.*

399 Hongkong, 14th March, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched on or about 17th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 32/6 ⁰/₀ all risks, 23/. ⁰/₀ F. P. A.

" Silk 19/. ⁰/₀ do.

Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

*Agents.*

11d 376 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"JAPAN,"

Captain de Smidt, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

7d 407 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,

*Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [400

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,

*Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [401

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"DRAGON,"

McClemmon, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 408 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

THE well-known *A* 1 British Clipper Barque

"FORWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 409 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct.*

THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque

"CAP-SING-MOON,"

Captain Sorenson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 394 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque

"EDWARD JAMES,"

Patterson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 388 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE new *A* 1 German Barque

"IPHIGENIA,"

480 Tons, Capt. Quedens, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 272 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"HARWICH,"

Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"NYASSA,"

Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"CANDELARIA,"

Barredo, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

shortly expected from Amoy, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 355 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"ALHAMBRA,"

Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship

"GREEN JACKET,"

Krogh, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 271 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 Ship

"CANADIENNE,"

Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"GARIBALDI,"

Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *TRAVANCORE*, Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper's to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PROVENCE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 27th March, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,

*Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20⁰/₀ on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,

*Agent.*

Hongkong, March 12th, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,

*DENTIST,*

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

HONGKONG.

tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close.*

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-loong*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per steamer *Mariveles*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama.—

# Extracts.

## SEA SONG.

*(Portland Transcript.)*

Rolling along on the merry sea
All day, we sail and sail;
Our ship like a laughing, living thing,
Goes racing with the gale.

At morn we see the sun to rise
Like a warrior fair and brave,
And he throws a million spears of gold
Down on the darksome wave.

At night when on the distant land
A calm holds vale and hill,
We that are on the merry sea,
O, we go rolling still!

We hang a light up in the mast
Like a spark on the ocean blue,
And stars hang out their lights above,
For they are rolling too.

And a merry song or two, we toss
To the stars that roll as free,
And only laugh when the song is lost
In thunder of the sea.

So ship and star go rolling on,
Each to a different shore;
And each awaits the self same voice
When they must roll no more.

## BARON O'GRADY.

Mr. Wallace having been horsewhipped near Nelson's pillar in Sackville-street, Dublin, applied for a criminal information against his assailant. "I am of opinion," said the judge, "that the Court should grant its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson." Riding to the hounds one day with a Mr. Pepper, this gentleman's horse thought proper to throw his master. When re-mounted, said Norbury to him, "What is your horse called?" "Billy," said he. "Oblige me by calling him for the future, *Pepper-castor*." A highway robber having been acquitted on the last day of the assizes, much to his surprise, he asked the sheriff if there was any other charge against him. Being answered in the negative, he added, "Then, Mr. Sheriff, I shall be obliged by your allowing me half-an-hour's start before you give him his liberty."—*From "The Book of Modern Anecdotes."*

## AMERICAN PIC-NICS.

Of all American devices for enjoying the delicious autumn, the very pleasantest, and to a European at least the most romantic, is a party in the woods. A group of friends arrange to go together into some mountain and forest region, usually into the great Adirondack wilderness to the west of Lake Champlain, carrying with them guns and fishing-rods, tents, blankets, and an ample store of groceries, and engaging three or four guides. They embark with all their equipments, and pass in their boats up the rivers and across the lakes of this great wild country through sixty or eighty miles of trackless forest, glowing with a brilliance of scarlet and yellow that no words can render, to their chosen camping ground at the foot of some tall rock that rises from the still crystal of the lake. Here they build their bark hut and spread their beds of the elastic and fragrant hemlock boughs; the men roam about during the day tracking the deer, or now and then, if such luck befal, the wary painter (panther), the ladies read and work and bake the corn cakes; at night there is a merry gathering and a row in the soft moonlight. On these expeditions brothers will take sisters and cousins, their sisters and cousins bringing, perhaps, lady friends with them; the brother's friends will come too, and all will live together in a fraternal way for weeks or months, though no elderly relative or married lady be of the party.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

## BUDDHIST PREACHING IN SIAM.

At about seven o'clock one Saturday evening, we reached the Palace of Foreign Affairs, and, passing through two granite paved courts, entered the reception-hall, a large and lofty room, with a floor of several steps or stages. The lowest stage was occupied by a crowd of slaves and servants; on the stage above lay a dozen or more petty officers; the stage above this was clear, as if to keep the vulgar from too close contact with the great man, our host, who sat on the highest stage. We were conducted to him, and silently took our places beside him on the carpet. This upper end of the room was about seventy feet broad by twenty-five long. Its walls were decorated with numerous large mirrors, and rich cloth and silk hangings. Some of these hangings were covered with Chinese proverbs and poems, embroidered in golden characters, and on others were elaborately worked figures of most gorgeous Chinamen, surrounded by deer and snakes and fishes, of anatomical proportions which might perhaps be explained by the aforesaid Baramat, but which certainly seemed to lack that balance or perfection of proportion which Chinese philosophers declare to be the essence of all things. Along the two sides and end of the room were lines of tables, each decked with a choice collection of Chinese brass-ware, bronze, and porcelain, and bearing wax candles, set on curious stands, which, with the assistance of numerous oil-lamps, hanging from the ceiling, and reflected in the mirrors, shed a pleasant light throughout the building. There was no pulpit, the preacher occupying a gilt chair, placed in the centre of the upper stage. The minister and ourselves sat on the floor on his right, and on his left was a table or altar supporting a gold image of Buddha, from which image a silken cord passed to his side. A number of yellow-robed monks sat between him and the altar. Sitting cross-legged on the chair, his shaven head and eyebrows giving him an exceedingly clean appearance, and his robes arranged with that decent neatness which the rules of the priesthood require, an abbot, eminent for knowledge and piety, was, when we entered, giving the audience an opportunity of making merit. Despite his age, he had the unwrinkled, or scarcely wrinkled, face which Buddhists admire, as a proof of the spiritual tranquillity of a life of worldly abnegation. In one hand he held a kind of fan, or screen, designed to assist the monk in keeping his eyes from wandering, and his thoughts from straying to things carnal; in the other he held a book, made of slips of palm leaf, on which, with an iron style, had been scratched, or written, the Pali text which formed the subject of his discourse. Sentence by sentence he read from his book, following each passage by an explanation in Siamese; but his extreme age caused him to mumble so, that my ears caught little of what he said, and that little I found almost past understanding. His subject was the most vital, and probably the most ancient of all Buddhist dogmas, that called the Four Pre-eminent Truths, the assertion that (1) misery ever attends existence; (2) that its cause lies in desire; (3) that it may be destroyed by extinguishing desire; and (4), that this may be effected by holiness. A finer subject he could hardly have chosen; a duller sermon he could not have given. When he had finished the four sections of his discourse, he left the chair and took his seat on a mat. The minister then crawled to him, adored him by bowing his head to the ground and lifting his joined hands, and presented him with a variety of offerings, a parcel of robes, a japan box, scents, fruits, and a wax candle, struck all over with the little silvery bullets which, until quite recently, were the only coinage of Siam. Taking hold of the cord, which I mentioned above as passing from the idol, the abbot uttered his blessing, and then departed, followed by a train of servants carrying the offerings of the pious minister.—*Good Words.*

## TAX ON BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS.

In 1625, Parliament laid a heavy annual tax on bachelors and childless widowers, by a measure that also placed lighter imposts on birth, marriage, and death. By this law, which remained in force for several years, a human creature was required to pay a toll at life's gateway on entering, and again on quitting, existence. As the heir apparent of a dukedom lay in his gilded cradle, the tax-gatherer came down upon him—or, to speak precisely, on his noble father—for a contribution of £30 to the public purse, over and above the two shillings required of every father not receiving alms, on the birth to him of a new child. The plain gentleman, on every addition to his progeny, was required to pay the Chancellor of the Exchequer 22s. The father whose degree had no savour of gentility, and whose means, though removed from absolute poverty, did not exceed a yearly income of £50, or personal estate of £600, had to pay the state 10s. for every fresh arrow put into his quiver, in addition to the 2s. universally levied on every infant born to a father who was not an actual recipient of alms. According to his degree, every father, from the duke to the petty tradesman, with £600 in money or goods in hand, was bound to pay a penalty for his indiscretion in promoting under his own roof "the increase of the people."—*Jefferson's Brides and Bridals.*

## GHOSTS.

*(Globe.)*

We have changed much in these days from the old times when ghosts were almost an article of faith, and when the person who told a tale of the world of spirits might chance to gain credence for his narrative without an inner reservation "that, at all events, it is very difficult to account for it." In Queen Elizabeth's time that stage direction in "Hamlet," "Enter Ghost," struck a real chord of emotion amongst the people, and, so far from weakening the force of the illusion, considerably heightened it by introducing a mysterious agency, as to which all were more or less sympathetic. Thus, in the Middle Ages a ghost had a dignity very different from the Peckham apparition of these days. There is a story told in French history of a peasant of Marseilles who was troubled by an unearthly visitor. The peasant was to make his way to the king, and reveal to him a message that would be communicated to him; but if he disclosed it to any one else he would die. He did disclose it to another—his wife—and he died, falling dead on the spot, too. The perturbed spirit, however, though unfortunate in this choice of a messenger, revealed himself a second time, with similar formalities and threats, and again the the garrulous French nature could not keep reticent about the news. The tale was told, and the narrator, in his turn, died. Yet a third time the ghost spoke. This time to a farrier. The tale we tell is historical, and the facts precise and ascertained. The farrier kept his counsel, journeyed to Versailles, saw Gold Stick in Waiting, who was very polite, but very obdurate. A peasant from Marseilles have an interview with the Majesty of France! Impossible; a thing not to be heard of! Farrier brings forward his ghastly facts. Proof offered, asked for, given. Did not two other of the good folks of the town to whom revelation had been made die because they departed from the strict letter of their instruction? Gold Stick was alarmed. Could not the truth of these statements be easily ascertained from the local authorities? Gold Stick was relieved. The farrier was to call in a couple of days—he called, saw the king in private, had several interviews with him, and returned to his own province a wealthy man, supported by the revenue, a public character from that time till his death, and probably a bachelor and misogamist, for the substance of the secret never transpired. It is all historical. The best artist of the day drew our farrier, the drawing was engraved, and copies of it exist in several private collections. One writer professes to have seen the print, and says that "it represents the face of a man about thirty-five or forty years of age, with an open countenance, rather pensive, and with a very characteristic expression"—a somewhat vague description as to the whole, and one would be glad to have learned what was the special character of that expression.

We live in different days now, and the age of apparitions seems, notwithstanding an occasional exception, to have passed away. The ghost of the 19th century cannot keep his secret as well as his brother spirit of the 17th, and it is the magistrate, not the minister, with whom he is confronted. The lantern of "Pleaceman X" shines upon the apparition, and under this manifestation the mystery not so much dissolves into thin air as solidifies into flesh and blood. The spirit then becomes what the Acts of Parliament call a "person," and the laws of the land take their useful and uninterrupted effect.

And yet who will deny that there lingers a strong belief, which none of the vaunted "enlightenment of the nineteenth century" can crush down, in ghosts and apparitions? What is spiritualism but a mode of the same disease? We are not as credulous as our simple forefathers, and we have a way of severing our judgment from our faith, and being mortally afraid of ghosts, though we well know that such things do not exist. What is the experience of each one? Is there any reader of this paper who, however fortunate in his own experiences, has not had some relative, or friend, or acquaintance, who has seen a ghost? We do not mean sounds or rappings, but a real *bonâ fide*—we were going to say—flesh-and-blood live ghost? The writer himself forms no exception to the rule which he believes prevails. Here is a story told to him by one of the chief actors:—Three students of a university, situated in what Thackeray calls a viceregal city, had retired after dinner to the rooms of a friend. There is no importance in the words "after dinner." College beer is very small beer, nor do I know of any instance on record in which a man who had partaken freely was visited by ghosts. The four friends were standing round the fire, which flickered brightly, so that every part of the room could be seen. Its shape was of this kind. The door from the staircase was at one corner; directly opposite to that was another door, which led into the bedroom. There was no other approach to or exit from the room. The fireplace was at the side of the inner door. The friends were standing round the fire chatting together, when they distinctly saw the outer door open gently, and a figure pass in. It crossed the room, and passed through the opposite doorway into the bedroom. Three of the young men rushed at once into the room, examined every part of it together, but there was no trace or sign of anything. The other had fainted on seeing the apparition. What is curious about this tale is that it forms, so far as is known, the only instance in modern times of a ghost being seen by several people simultaneously. As a general rule, if the apparition appears to more persons than one it does so successively, as in the French story just told. Another circumstance that is remarkable in this case is that each one of the four persons seems to have arrived immediately at the idea that the visitor was a ghost. The spirit was, indeed, known to two of them—that is to say, two of the party said it was the ghost of their brother. But the other two were quite strangers to the fact, and yet, without a word said, seeing the entry, they seem to have felt instinctively and unhesitatingly that it was a ghost. The tale is told as a thing that happened. There was no dowager-duchess or guardsman present to command the respect of the *Times*, but then—every one is not so strong-minded and naturally incredulous as that journal.

## LOOKING AFTER THE EYES.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight or a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

To not use eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates, a glare and pain, and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment, stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a blueish tinge, the carpet green and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them,

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

# Intimations.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

## K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

6m 2118 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

## PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

## NOTICE.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1163 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

## CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

## NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ⅓ of the annual rates | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. | do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | ¾ do. | do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | ⅞ do. | do. |

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 872 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

## YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## NOTICE.

## IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ⅓ of the annual rate | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. | do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... | ⅔ do. | do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... | ⅚ do. | do. |

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

## THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

## THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

## THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

# Insurances.

## OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

## LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

# Insurances.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

## BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. per annum. |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | ½ " |

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 13th March, 1873.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON YARN, No. 16 à 24 | per picul | $112.00 à | $120.00 |
| " 28 à 32 | " | 122.00 à | 135.00 |
| " 38 à 42 | " | 128.00 à | 140.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 à 7½ lbs | per piece | $2.15 à | 2.20 |
| " 8 à 8½ lbs | " | 2.35 à | 2.50 |
| " 9 à 10 lbs | " | 2.95 à | 3.60 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 à 60 reed | " | 2.15 à | 2.40 |
| " 64 à 68 | " | 2.70 à | 2.85 |
| " 68 à 72 | " | 3.00 à | 3.05 |
| WHITE SPOTTED DO. | per piece | 2.75 à | 2.80 |
| WHITE BROCADES | " | 2.75 à | 2.80 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards | " | 2.70 à | 3.80 |
| " 40 " | " | 3.10 à | 4.20 |
| GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. | " | 1.75 à | 1.90 |
| " 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs | " | 2.28 à | 2.30 |
| DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS | " | 3.90 à | 3.95 |
| DYED BROCADE Do. | " | 3.90 à | 3.95 |
| DYED DAMASK Do. | per piece | 5.85 à | 6.00 |
| CHINTZ | " | 1.80 à | 1.85 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | per doz. | 0.75 à | 0.80 |
| " Brown | " | 0.52 à | 0.70 |
| " Red | " | 0.75 à | 0.85 |
| VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. | per yard | 0.32 à | 0.35 |
| " Gentian, 22 | " | 0.27 à | 0.28 |
| VELVETEENS, Black | " | 0.27 à | 0.28 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPANISH STRIPES | per yard | 0.67 à | 0.80 |
| LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet | per piece | 8.20 à | 8.30 |
| " " Assorted | " | 7.50 à | 7.60 |
| " *HH* Scarlet | " | 8.20 à | 8.25 |
| " " Assorted | " | 7.40 à | 7.50 |
| CAMLETS, SSS | " | 17.00 à | 17.50 |
| " SS | " | 19.75 à | 20.00 |
| " S | " | 21.00 à | 21.50 |
| " *BBB* | " | 23.50 à | 24.00 |
| LASTINGS | " | 14.50 à | 15.00 |

### METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 à 6 | per picul | 4.00 à | 4.25 |
| " Hoop | " | 4.75 à | 4.80 |
| " Bar | " | 3.80 à | 3.85 |
| " Small Round Rod | " | 3.80 à | 3.90 |
| " Wire | " | 7.50 à | 8.75 |
| LEAD | " | 0.50 à | 0.70 |
| STEEL, English | per tub | 4.20 à | 4.30 |
| " Swedish | " | 4.50 à | 4.85 |
| TIN, Malacca | per picul | 36.50 à | 38.00 |
| TIN PLATES | per box | 8.75 à | 9.00 |
| SHEATHING METAL | per picul | 24.00 à | 28.00 |
| QUICKSILVER | " | 114.00 à | 115.00 |
| SPELTER | " | 7.50 à | 7.75 |

### PRODUCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Shanghai | per picul | 15.80 à | 16.00 |
| " Ningpo | " | 16.80 à | 17.00 |
| " Tientsin | " | 16.00 à | 16.20 |
| " Shantung | " | 16.00 à | 16.50 |
| " Bengal | " | 16.00 à | 16.50 |
| ALUM | per picul | 1.75 à | 1.95 |
| SAPPANWOOD, Japan white | " | 4.10 à | 4.25 |
| " Black | " | 3.50 à | 3.75 |
| RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | " | 2.45 à | 2.50 |
| " " 2 | " | 2.20 à | 2.25 |
| " Siam, white | " | 1.55 à | 1.60 |
| " " mill cleaned | " | 1.45 à | 1.50 |
| " Manila | " | 2.25 à | 2.40 |
| " Java | " | 2.00 à | 2.10 |
| " Singapore | " | 1.90 à | 1.95 |
| " Saigon | " | 1.50 à | 1.55 |
| " Arracan | " | 2.10 à | 2.15 |
| " Bangoon | " | 2.35 à | 2.40 |
| SALTPETRE | " | 6.50 à | 7.50 |
| COALS, AFLOAT | per ton | 10.00 à | 10.50 |
| " English steam | " | 16.00 à | 17.00 |
| " American Anthracite | " | 16.00 à | 16.50 |
| " Sydney | " | 16.00 à | 16.50 |
| WINDOW GLASS | per box | 4.25 à | 4.50 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE, &c., | | | |
| BATTANS, Straits | per picul | 5.00 à | 5.50 |
| " Banjar | " | 4.25 à | 4.50 |
| PEPPER, White | " | 22.00 à | 22.50 |
| " Black | " | 13.50 à | 13.50 |
| BETEL NUTS | " | 3.25 à | 3.50 |
| SANDAL WOOD, Malabar | " | 4.20 à | 4.80 |
| " South Seas | " | 10.50 à | 21.00 |
| SAPAN WOOD, Manila | " | 2.00 à | 2.20 |
| " Siam | " | 2.60 à | 3.20 |
| FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs | " | 1.70 à | 1.75 |
| " American, per barrel of 200 lbs | " | 7.50 à | 7.60 |
| WHEAT, Tientsin | per picul | 1.90 à | 1.95 |
| " California | " | 2.20 à | 2.25 |
| SUGAR, Canton white, 1 à 5 | " | 3.75 à | 3.25 |
| " " Dk. Brown | " | 3.40 à | 3.50 |
| " West Coast, Dk. Brown | " | 3.20 à | 3.30 |
| " Manila, Dry White | " | 3.50 à | 3.60 |
| " " Dk. Brown | " | 3.75 à | 3.90 |
| CAMPHOR, packed | " | 16.50 à | 17.00 |
| PEAS, White | " | 2.00 à | 2.10 |
| " Green | " | 1.90 à | 1.95 |
| " Black | " | 1.60 à | 1.65 |
| " Yellow | " | 1.75 à | 1.80 |
| MUSHROOMS, Japan | " | 25.00 à | 32.00 |
| SEAWEED, Green | " | 3.50 à | 3.75 |
| " Cut | " | 4.25 à | 4.50 |
| MUSSELS, Dry Siam large | " | 10.00 à | 13.50 |
| " " small | " | 6.50 à | 8.20 |
| VERMICELLI, Tientsin | " | 7.20 à | 7.70 |
| BEES WAX, Japan | " | 16.00 à | 16.50 |
| " Haukow | " | 64.00 à | 65.00 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HONGKONG.** | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | |
| Blythwoode | Miller | Brit. str | 770 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Coquet | Rayner | Brit. str | 775 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Fame | Richardson | Brit. str | 146 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | *Tug Flying* |
| Hai-loong | Farrow | Brit. str | 277 | D. Lapraik & Co | Swatow, &c. |
| Historian | W. H. Tatton | Brit. str | 1850 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Hongkong | Symington | Brit. str | 1221 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Hoogly | Rapatel | Fren. str | 1756 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Japan | De Smidt | Brit. str | 1865 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Kinshan | | Brit. str | 1050 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | *Laid up* |
| Kiu-Kiang ‡ | Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Malacca | Gaby | Brit. str | 1800 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Manila |
| Muriveles | R. A. Zavala | Span. str | 205 | Remedios & Co | |
| Maumee | Bazin | Rus. str | 600 | Landstein & Co | |
| Patuxet | S. W. Cowing | Amr. str | 240 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Poyang ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 821 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Rosita y Nene | Almantra | Span. str | 689 | Order | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Acheong | |
| Sunda | Hoskin | Brit. str | 1217 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Travancore | H. H. Eastley | Brit. str | 1185 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Volga | Flambeau | Fren. str | 951 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| White Cloud § | Mott | Brit. str | 380 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Yesso | Burnie | Brit. str | 690 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Yot-tung | | Brit. str | 332 | Acheong | *Laid up* |
| ‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.* | | | | | |
| § *Running between Macao and Hongkong.* | | | | | |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | |
| Alden Besse | Besse | Amr. bk | 842 | Russell & Co | |
| Aldebaran | Maack | Ger. bk | 305 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Alhambra | Nelson | Brit. sh | 1242 | Russell & Co | |
| America | de Lauderica | Peru. sh | 1650 | Captain | |
| Anna | Eisenmenger | Ger. bk | 227 | Order | |
| Auguste | Bernard | Fren. sh | 840 | Russell & Co | |
| Avon | Rennie | Brit. bk | 587 | Russell & Co | |
| Villagarcia | J. T. S. Barceno | Span. bg | 222 | Landstein & Co | |
| Boy Bendixen | J. Hoyer | Dan. bk | 366 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Camilla Cavour | Astorquia | Peru. sh | 843 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Canadienne | Equin | Fren. sh | 856 | Russell & Co | Portland |
| Candelaria | Barredo | Span. bk | 407 | Remedios & Co | Manila |
| Cap-sing-moon | Sorensen | Brit. bk | 466 | Rozario & Co | Melbourne |
| Cathaya | Paterson | Brit. sh | 790 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Chusan | J. W. Roy | Brit. sh | 817 | Captain | |
| Cordan | Boysen | Ger. bk | 400 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Saigon |
| Cutty Sark | Vorruith | Siam. bk | 474 | Chinese | |
| Don Enrique | L. de la Barrera | Peru. sh | 1300 | Order | |
| Dragon | McClemon | Brit. sh | 693 | Gilman & Co | |
| Edward James | Patterson | Amr. bk | 529 | Rozario & Co | |
| Elenor Dixon | W. Hughes | Brit. bk | 495 | Thos. Howard & Co | |
| Formosa | Paulsen | Ger. bk | 274 | Melchers & Co | Saigon |
| Forward | Whyte | Brit. bk | 745 | Rozario & Co | |
| Fray Bentos | Aug. Fulle | Peru. sh | 471 | Order | |
| Garibaldi | Noyes | Amr. bk | 670 | Rozario & Co | Portland |
| Georges | Bachelery | Fren. bk | 176 | F. De ner | |
| Gustave | Boehl | Ger. bg | 360 | Order | |
| Green Jacket | Krogh | Brit. sh | 1053 | Russel & Co | San Francisco |
| Handy | W. Hansen | Siam. sh | 632 | Chinese | |
| Harwich | Dickson | Brit. bk | 613 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | London |
| Hera | Hoffman | Brit. sch | 576 | Yuen-Fat-Hong | |
| Iphigenia | Quedens | Ger. bk | 450 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Kien-yuen-tye | Lange | Siam. bk | 390 | Chinese | |
| Lola | Barceno | Peru. sh | 994 | Order | |
| Macao | Vidaurrazaga | Peru. sh | 700 | Order | Tientsin |
| Maggie | Bisset | Brit. bg | 194 | Chinese | |
| Mango Capac | Luis Olaguibel | Peru. sh | 999 | Order | |
| Margot | Volguardsen | Ger. bg | 202 | Russell & Co | |
| Morning Star | Lauretsen | Siam. bk | 570 | Chinese | |
| Nuevo Providencia | Vidauivazege | Peru. sh | 880 | Reynal & Co | |
| Nyissa | Garrioch | Brit. sh | 806 | Melchers & Co | London |
| Ocean | Jassen | Ger. bk | 202 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Pelham | Gardner | Brit. bk | 340 | Russell & Co | |
| Pregeno | Jurgens | Ned. bk | 422 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Saigon |
| Providencia | Jose Yzurieta | Peru. sh | 600 | Olano | |
| Rapid | Hunter | Siam. bk | 403 | Chinese | |
| Regina Maris | Onwehland | Ned. bk | 646 | D. Lapraik & Co | Batavia |
| Rosalie | Jaume | Peru. sh | 616 | Garcia N. Garcia | |
| San Lorenzo | P. Lodesma | Span. bg | 220 | Remedios & Co | |
| Sarah Watson | E. McDonald | Brit. bk | 454 | Russell & Co | |
| Siamese Crown | J. Witt | Siam. sh | 539 | Chinese | |
| Sophia | Spreckelsen | Siam. bk | 304 | Chinese | |
| Talbot | Simons | Brit. bk | 822 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Swatow, &c. |
| Talee | Thomson | Ger. bk | 335 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Tekli | Petersen | Ger. bk | 350 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Chefoo |
| Vesta | Dirks | Ger. bk | 285 | Melchers & Co | |
| Wilhelm | Johansen | Ger. bk | 480 | Bourjau & Co | |
| RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS. | | | | | |
| Chase | Webster | Pow. Mag | 283 | Harbor Master | |
| Fort William | Purchase | Hulk | 1000 | P. & O. Co | |
| John Adams | Stroud | Hulk | 318 | Water Police | |

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| Name. | Rig. | Guns. | H.P. | Captain. | Where At. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avon | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comr. Patterson | Haukow |
| Adventure | sc. st. transport | 2 | 100 | In Reserve | Hongkong |
| Cadmus | Steam Corvette | 14 | 400 | Capt. Wm. H. Whyte | Shanghai |
| Curlew | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Acting Comdr. Digby | Shanghai |
| Dove | gun-boat | 3 | 60 | To be Sold | Shanghai |
| Dwarf | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 20 | Comdr. B. W. Bax | Foochow |
| Elk | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comr. J. B. Barnett | Amoy |
| Flamer | Hospital | — | — | — | Hongkong |
| Hornet | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | — | Singapore |
| Iron Duke | doub. sc. iron sh. | 14 | 800 | Capt. W. Arthur | Whampoa |
| Leven | gun-vessel | 3 | 80 | Lieut. Whish | Chinkiang |
| Meanee | Military Hospital | — | — | — | Hongkong |
| Melville | Naval Hospital | — | — | Dr. Loney | Hongkong |
| Midge | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Grant | Manila |
| Mosquito | gun-boat | 4 | 60 | Lieut. Comdr. Bond | on passage out |
| Opossum | gun-boat | 3 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Fairlie | Canton |
| Princess Charlotte | Receiving ship | 16 | — | Commodore Shortt | Hongkong |
| Rinaldo | screw sloop | 7 | 200 | Comr. Parsons | Yokohama |
| Ringdove | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Acting Comr. Dickens | Canton |
| Salamis | pad. des. vessel | 2 | 250 | — | Canton |
| Tenzer | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice | Yokohama |
| Thalia | Steam Corvette | 6 | 400 | Capt. H. B. Woollcombe | Hongkong |
| Thistle | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comr. H. K. Leet | Tientsin |
| Zebra | screw sloop | 7 | 200 | Com. Hon. A. Denison | Singapore |

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| Name. | Nation. | Tons. | Guns. | Captain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belliqueuse | French corvette | 3000 | 10 | Libiendiere |
| Bouayne | French corvette | 1200 | | Senez |
| Monocacy | American g.b. | 1039 | | O. F. Stanton |
| Lackawanna | U.S. corvette | 1300 | | Paul Shirley |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHAMPOA.**